

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

Mr. Clay's Health.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The Republic of this morning states that Mr. CLAY'S illness has assumed a more violent type, and his most anxious friends have abandoned all hopes of his recovery. On Friday night he was much troubled with his cough, which has since increased. His end is evidently not far distant.

Second Dispatch.

HENRY CLAY is sinking fast, and he will not probably survive three days. His family has been sent for.

South Carolina State Convention—Resignation of Senator Rhetts.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

The State Convention adjourned sine die yesterday.

Mr. Rhetts has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate.

From Port-au-Prince.

BOSTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The schooner Eglantine, Avery, from

Port-au-Prince, arrived here to-day with dates to the 15th

ultimo. Capt. A. reports very sickly when he sailed,

and many vessels were detained in port in consequence

of their crews being sick. All business was to be suspended

for ten days, commencing on the 15th, in consequence

of the coronation of the Emperor Souleuvre.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, Monday, May 3, 1852.

On Sunday morning, soon after the ex-

press train left Auburn, a man was seen walking

on the track, when the Engineer blew the whistle, and

gave the train signal, and the train stopped at the track.

But the train approached, and got on again a few feet

ahead of the engine, and was struck by the pilot and

threw about 12 feet into the air, when he was again

struck by the pilot and fell dead on engine. We could

not ascertain his name.

Kossuth at Charlestown—Visit to Bunker Hill.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., Monday, May 3, 1852.

Kossuth accompanied by the Legis-

lative Committee, visited Charlestown to-day. He was

received by Mayor Frothingham, Chairman of the Com-

mittee of Arrangements, and a large number of friends.

He delivered a powerful and eloquent speech. A Military and Civic

procession then escorted Kossuth to the summit of

Bunker Hill, where at the base of the Monument he

spoke for about half an hour. Eight or ten thousand

people were assembled, and the occasion was one of

great interest. At the close of his address, Kossuth

ascended to the top of the Monument, and expressed

great delight at the extended view therefrom.

Kossuth and suit then returned to their quarters at

the Revere House, Boston.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Monday, May 3, 1852.

During the debate in the Senate on the

General Appropriation bill, an amendment appropri-

ing \$200,000 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society

was agreed to.

The section authorizing the Governor and State

Treasurer to negotiate a loan of \$5,000,000, and issue

therefor five per cent. coupon bonds, for the purpose of

liquidating the six per cent. bonds falling due in

1853 and 1854, was agreed to without dissent. The

bill is to be advertised for in London, Amsterdam and

Paris.

Printers' National Union.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The Printers' National Union assembled

this morning at 10 o'clock, and after some preliminary

business, permanent officers were appointed, as follows:

President—Mr. M. C. BROWN, of Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. LEWIS, of St. Louis, and Mr.

WILDER, of Boston.

Secretaries—Messrs. SEIG, of Cincinnati, and Baker, of

New-York.

Treasurer—Mr. NADW, of Albany.

The Union adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Twelve States are represented, and 22 Unions.

Methodist Conference.

BOSTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The Methodist Conference reassembled

at the usual hour this morning, and after some prelimi-

nary business, was addressed by the presiding officer,

Bishop Waugh, of Baltimore.

Bishop Waugh presided.

Various Standing Committees were appointed.

Rev. Chas. Adams, Benj. Griffin and Wm. M. Bailey

were chosen Assistant Secretaries.

A Committee on Revision were ordered to be appointed

to report on the proposed alterations for change in

discipline. Committees were also ordered on Education,

the Bible Society, Sabbath Schools, Tracts, Temper-

ance, the Pay Roll, and German Works.

Bishop Andrews (of England) read a tribute to the memory

of Bishop Heald, and urged the preservation of unity.

He was in favor of stronger support of the itinerant

principle of the Church in the superintendency. He

was also in favor of annual changes in the presidency

of annual conferences. The German cause was actively

perpetrated, and the Foreign Mission were generally

perpetrated.

The address was signed by Bishop Waugh, F. A.

Morris, and E. S. Jones. Bishop Haun's name did not

appear in the report, he being absent on account of ill-

ness. Committees were appointed on various subjects.

Very Late from Mexico—The Rejection of the

Tehuantepec Treaty Confirmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

The Picayune has advices from Mexico

to the 15th, which confirm the previous report of the

rejection of the Tehuantepec Treaty by the Mexican

Congress.

It was thought probable that Congress would adopt a

more liberal tariff, and not raise the prohibitions.

The Dutch Frigate Prince of Orange—Ex-

tensive Robbery.

NORFOLK, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

The Dutch frigate Prince of Orange was

towed up to-day to the wharf at Hampton Roads. A

man named Newberry, robbed last night of

\$3,000, and his trunk of clothes, &c.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Cyane—Alabama Politics.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, was seen

going into Pensacola on the 23d ult.

Hon. M. A. King, who was nominated on the Union

Electoral ticket in Alabama, has declined in favor of the

Opposition nominee.

Land Slide on the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The first Hudson River train from New-

York did not arrive here until 1 P. M. The cause of the

detention was a land slide, which occurred near Oak

Hill, and covered the track with earth.

Dreadful Accident at a Menagerie.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1852.

During the performance this evening at

Raymond & Driesbach's Menagerie, several deer of

Asia gave way and precipitated some hundreds of peo-

ple to the ground. The greatest possible consternation

and alarm prevailed, and a number of persons were

badly injured—one old lady had a leg broken, and a boy

is not expected to recover.

Fire at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, May 3, 1852.

About 12 o'clock yesterday a fire broke

out in the spice mills of McKee & Baxter, which was

soon extinguished, and the building and machinery sus-

tained but little damage. The loss does not exceed

\$1,500, and is covered by insurance.

The Utah Judges—Burglaries in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1852.

The President has notified the Utah

Judges now here to return immediately, otherwise their

successors will be appointed.

Our city is infested with burglars, who for the past

two or three weeks have been committing several bur-

glaries. The greatest possible consternation

and alarm prevailed, and a number of persons were

badly injured—one old lady had a leg broken, and a boy

is not expected to recover.

Fire at Cambridgeport.

BOSTON, May 3, 1852.

A fire occurred last night at Cambridge-

port, on Bowdoin's lumber-wharf, which, together with

adjacent buildings, were damaged to the extent of

\$25,000. No insurance.

Gale on Lake Pontchartrain—Loss of the

Steamer Beacon—The Mobile Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., May 1, 1852.

A severe gale occurred on Lake Pon-

chartrain, on the 25th ult., in which the steamer Beacon,

bound for Montgomery, Ala., from New-Orleans, with a

crew of 20 men, was blown up, and sank in 10 feet water.

A large number of persons were on board, and a considerable

number of the cargo will also be saved in a damaged

state.

The murder of the murderer, at Mobile, has been

commenced, &c. of the next term.

XXXIII CONGRESS...FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, May 3, 1852.

Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Public

Lands, reported adversely on all of the petitions

asking a modification of the Bounty Land law.

The bill granting a pension to Ursula

Cobb was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Wisconsin to

aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac

to Janesville, and from Milwaukee to the Mississippi

river, having been taken up.

Mr. SHIELDS moved an amendment

granting lands to Illinois for extending one of those

roads from the southern boundary of Wisconsin to

Chicago.

Mr. WALKER hoped the amendment,

which would embarrass the bill, would not be insisted

upon.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that there was no

land in that part of Illinois through which the road men-

tioned in the amendment would run. He did not, there-

fore, desire Illinois to have the reputation of getting

land, when, in fact, she did not get any. He therefore

hoped his colleague would withdraw it.

Mr. SHIELDS withdrew the amendment.

Mr. BADGER moved that the bill be laid

on the table. Lost, ayes 11.

The bill after some further remarks was

ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) reported a bill in fa-

vor of granting a pension to Jim Rogers for revolutionary

services. The bill he said he now considered.

The bill was taken up, and the bill was read a first time,

but while the Clerk was reading it a second time, Mr.

HALE objected.

Mr. JONES said he would say to the Hon.

Senator from New-Hampshire—as perhaps it would

cause him to withdraw his objection, that the bill was for

the relief of a man who served most gallantly in the

revolutionary service.

Mr. HALE said he considered that the

Hon. Senator's remark, that his course of action would

be influenced by such considerations, as indecorous. He

therefore insisted on his objection.

The CHAIR said that the objection came

too late.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. HALE observed that he desired to

ask the Hon. Senator who reported the bill, because the

fact was particularly dwelt upon in the report, whether

this man had been so unfortunate as to have been a

slave, it would have made any difference as to his being

entitled to a pension for his gallant deeds.

Mr. JONES—Question, question.

The bill was then ordered to be

engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. ATCHINSON moved that it be post-

poned for the purpose of going into Executive session

upon certain Indian treaties, in which the people of Iowa

and Wisconsin and other States were greatly interested.

Messrs. HUNTER and MANCUM opposed

the motion and it was lost—Ayes 13, Noes 23.

Mr. RUSK then addressed the Senate in

support of the amendment giving additional aid to the

Colins line. He had examined the contracts with Mr.

Collins, the amount paid him by the United States and

the amount received from passengers. At the end of the

second year the Government had expended \$250,000

more than the first. "Continue it," said Mr. Rusk.

The bill was then taken up.

In addition to the actual receipts from the Collins line

it had been the means of the Government deriving a

great amount of postage under the postal treaty from the

Canada line, which, if the Collins line had not been

established, would never have been made. It was

upon this subject, Mr. Collins was asked to state

whether he was an Englishman and had accomplished such

a victory over the marine of another nation, he would

never have appeared in vain for aid to keep his vessels

in the Gulf of Mexico. He said he was a monopoly.

His losses proved it none. He read numerous extracts

from official documents that these vessels were adapted

to warlike purposes. He urged a liberal policy for

the encouragement of steam navigation. Such a policy

would be the only means of sustaining our commercial

relations with the world, for the English steamers visit

now every port. This policy would also afford the

means of resisting any warlike assault, should one oc-

cur, which was not to be denied.

These remarks Mr. Collins line were conceded to

be the four best, safest, and quickest vessels afloat, and

they had humbled the proud mariners of the sea. This

was not all they had done. Previously to this enter-

prise, the world had been in a state of anarchy. The

peace could not be found in America. They are now

here, and in case of war or other emergency we are

not to be under obligations for them to other nations. If steam

lines generally be encouraged, they will enable us to com-

pete successfully with Great Britain. Such a policy

will, in consequence of her extensive steam marine,

monopolize not only the transportation of mails, but the

whole carrying trade, with passengers and freight.

The United States are now in possession of victory:

will it be headed all that has been achieved, and the

surrender all to the British Government? He defended

the policy pursued by Mr. Collins of sparing no expense

in making his vessels what they are. He opposed the

cheap plan, and since the Mexican war, made more

widows and orphans than were made during the war.

Mr. CLARK said that Mr. James, who

was now absent desired to speak on the subject.

The bill was then postponed.

The Senate after being in Executive ses-

sion for about an hour adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House passed the Senate bill for

the relief of Charles G. Hunter. The bill authorizes

the Treasury Department to credit him with nearly

\$8,000 on account of losses sustained by him while

commander and purser of the Scourge, and schooner

Taney at Alvarado.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on

Revolutionary Claims, reported back the Senate bill for

the relief of Jane Irwin, of Ga. It allows her on account of

services and losses by her father in the War of the Revolution,

the half pay of a Captain, from the time of that

war to the death of Col. Irwin, a period of 35 years.